

(2) Determine whether the Contractor's EVMS (and that of its subcontractors) is ANSI/EIA Standard 748 compliant, or determine whether the Contractor's plan to provide EVM data meets the required standard; and

(3) Validate and approve the IBR/IBR (Core) and the subsequently issued EVM reports. These program management requirements shall be included in the Contracting Officer's written appointment letter to the COTR.

(e) *Waivers.* In accordance with Bureau policy, a waiver(s) to the guidance described within the Department of the Treasury Earned Value Management Guide (Treasury EVM Guide) may be granted by the Departmental Treasury CIO based on Bureau documented and Bureau CIO approved requests. Examples of waiver justifications may include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Urgency of work to be performed;
- (2) Limited duration of work to be performed;
- (3) Cost of adding EVMS requirement to a contract versus benefit achieved;
- (4) Percentage of DME costs vis-à-vis the life cycle investment costs; and
- (5) Level of risk.

#### **1034.202 Integrated Baseline Reviews.**

(a) When an EVMS is required, and depending on the DME CLIN value threshold, the Government will conduct a Full IBR or a Core IBR.

(b) The purpose of the Full IBR and the Core IBR is to verify the technical content and the realism of the related performance budgets, resources, and schedules. It should provide a mutual understanding of the inherent risks in offerors'/contractors' performance plans and the underlying management control systems, and it should formulate a plan to handle these risks.

(c) Both the IBR and the IBR (Core) are joint assessments by the offeror or Contractor, and the Government, of the—

- (1) Ability of the project's technical plan to achieve the objectives of the scope of work;
- (2) Adequacy of the time allocated for performing the defined tasks to successfully achieve the project schedule objectives;
- (3) Ability of the Performance Measurement Baseline (PMB) to success-

fully execute the project and attain cost objectives, recognizing the relationship between budget resources, funding, schedule, and scope of work;

(4) Availability of personnel, facilities, and equipment when required, to perform the defined tasks needed to execute the program successfully; and

(5) The degree to which the management process provides effective and integrated technical/schedule/cost planning and baseline control.

(d) An IBR/IBR (Core) may be held either pre- or post-award; however, the post-award IBR/IBR (Core) must be completed within 90 days after award, or the Contracting Officer shall obtain a copy of the Program Manager's written review of the requirement and assessment of the IBR/IBR (Core) timing based on the risk associated with the acquisition. While a post-award IBR is preferred, a pre-award IBR will be acceptable.

NOTE: The IBR (Core) may be included within the Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan (QASP).

(e) The solicitation and award shall include the process and schedule for EVMS validation as meeting the ANSI/EIA 748 through EVMS Compliance Recognition documents or a Compliance Evaluation Review where a compliance document does not exist, and periodic systems surveillance.

#### **1034.203 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.**

(a) For major investment acquisitions that included a DME effort value of greater than \$50 Million, the Contracting Officer shall follow the requirements provided at FAR Subpart 34.203.

(b) For major investment acquisitions that include a DME effort with a value between \$20-\$50 Million:

(1) The Contracting Officer shall insert the FAR provision at FAR 52.234-2, Notice of Earned Value Management System—Pre-Award IBR, with the clause at 1052.234-2, Notice of Earned Value System—Pre-Award Alternate I in solicitations and awards that require the contractor to use an EVMS and for which the Government requires an IBR *prior to award*.

(2) The Contracting Officer shall insert the FAR provision at FAR 52.234-